ever, not so strongly made as in the latter, and if its cells furnish nutritive material to the sperm-cells, their importance is probably only that of an intermediate station. After the last division the coil form of the nucleus passes into a perfectly dense chromatin-globule. This becomes the head of the spermatozoon, and the scanty clear protoplasm which surrounds it is drawn out into the filament. Sometimes within the same follicle the development of the spermatozoa goes on at different rates, so that, for example, one half of it appears filled with mature spermatozoa, the tails of which are all directed towards the centre, while the other half still shows different stages of division.

The development of the ova, as of the spermatozoa of *Spongilla*, consequently approaches in a most satisfactory manner to the processes repeatedly observed in higher animals, although many peculiarities cannot be denied.

LXV.—*Diagnoses of two new Central-African Mammalia.*

By Oldfield Thomas.

The two following new species occur in the collection recently sent to the Natural-History Museum by Emin Pasha.

Dendrohyrax Emini, sp. n.

Allied to and of about the size of *D. arboreus*, Sm., but, instead of greyish brown, uniformly pale yellowish white all over above and below, very much the colour of the centre of the belly of *D. arboreus*.

Hab. Tingasi, Monbuttu, Central Africa.

Anomalurus pusillus, sp. n.

Allied to and coloured above like *A. Beecrofti*, Fraser, but differing markedly by its much smaller size (hind foot 42 millim., molar series 9·5 millim. long) and by its greyish-white instead of rufous underside.

Hab. Bellima and Tingasi, Monbuttu.